

## THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN

### Steamboat Departures.

Steamer Blue Wing No. 3 leaves every Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M. for Louisville.  
Steamer Wren leaves every Saturday at 12 M. for Cincinnati.

### Arrival and Departure of Trains.

FRANKFORT AND LOUISVILLE.

On and after May 14th, 1871, trains will leave Frankfort daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

For Louisville.....	7:43 A. M.	3:13 P. M.
Arrive at Louisville.....	11:30 A. M.	6:35 P. M.
Leave Louisville.....	2:50 P. M.	6:40 A. M.
Arrive at Frankfort.....	7:00 P. M.	9:25 A. M.

### Stage Departures.

Harrodsburg and Danville, (Daily).....	8:30 A. M.
St. Louis, (Daily).....	9:30 A. M.
Georgetown and Paris, (Tri-Weekly).....	10:00 A. M.

Office at Capital Hotel.

### Time for Closing the Mails.

First Louisville and Western mail closes.....	39 A. M.
First Lexington, Cincinnati, and East.....	4:25 A. M.
Second Louisville and Western mail closes.....	2:45 P. M.
Second Lexington, Cincinnati, and East.....	3:45 P. M.
Third Louisville and Western mail closes.....	9:00 A. M.
Third Lexington, Cincinnati, and East.....	9:40 A. M.
Fourth Louisville and Western mail closes.....	3:25 A. M.
Fourth Lexington, Cincinnati, and East.....	4:25 A. M.
White Sulphur mail closes at.....	9:30 A. M.
Office open from 7 o'clock A. M. to 6:30 P. M.	

JAMES G. HATCHITT, P. M.

### THE FATE OF A FIGHTING DOG.

A man he owned a terrier dog—  
A bob-tailed nery cuss—  
And that there pup got that there man  
In many an ugly muss;  
For the man he was his muscle,  
And the dog he was his bite;  
So to kick the dog-gone animal  
Was sure to raise a fight.

A woman owned a Thomas cat,  
That fit at fifteen pounds;  
The other cats got up and slid  
When that there cat was round.  
The man and his dog came along one day,  
Where the woman she did dwell,  
And the pup he growled ferociously,  
Then went for the cat like—everything.

He tried to claw the neck of the cat,  
But the cat he wouldn't be clawed,  
So he lit on the back of that there dog,  
And he clawed! and clawed!  
Oh! the hair it flew! and the dog he yowled!  
As the claws went into his back,  
And chunks of flesh were needed from his back;  
Then he flummed, and kicked and died!

The man he ripped, and cursed, and swore,  
As he gathered a few bricks,  
That he would be durned essentially  
If he didn't kill that cat!  
But the old woman allowed she'd be blessed if  
He did it.

And snatched up an old shot-gun,  
Which was fired, and peppered his diaphragm  
With bird shot number one.  
They toted him home on a window blind,  
And the doctor cured him up;  
But he never was known to fight again,  
Or to own another pup.

Folks may turn up their snouts at this here  
rhyme,  
I don't care a cuss for that;  
All I want to show is, that fighting dogs  
May tackle the wrong Tom cat.

### THE TUILERIES.

The destruction of the palace of the Tuileries is an irreparable loss, not alone to Paris and to France, but to the world. Few royal residences are so ancient, as was this one; none so magnificent, none so rich in historical associations. It is impossible to contemplate with any degree of resignation so utterly unnecessary a calamity, and we willingly refrain at the present time from all comments, and address ourselves to the painful task of giving some faint idea of the grand structure which the most desperate and despicable of mobs has swept out of existence.

The Tuileries occupied the site of what was once a rubbish heap and tile yard, and the spot had no nobler uses until after the reign of Charles VI in 1476. Some remains of the old tile kilns which, previous to the time mentioned had supplied the Capital for four centuries, were discovered in 1838, while certain excavations were being made. In 1518 Francis I purchased for his mother, Louise de Savoie, a house which had been erected here, and in 1525 she gave what was then called the Hotel de Tuileries to Jean Tierselin, *maitre d'hotel* to the Dauphin. The property subsequently passed into the hands of Catherine de Medici, who, in 1564, began the late palace as a residence for herself. Under her direction were built the central pavilion and the two adjoining wings, and there the work was stopped in consequence of an astrological prediction which she interpreted as a hint from the higher powers to change her dwelling place. Catherine, therefore, went for the rest of her life to the Hotel de Soissons, but Henry IV, having no such scruples, enlarged the structure, raising two other ranges of buildings, and the lofty pavilions at each end. It was completed under Louis XIV, who put an attic on the central portion, and resided here until Versailles was finished, when the court forsook it entirely. The regent duke of Orleans made it his home during the minority of Louis XV, but from that time until the forced return of Louis XVI it was occupied by the families of officials connected with the royal establishment. The Tuileries fills a prominent place in the annals of the first revolution. On the 20th of June, 1792, it was stormed by the mob, and August 10th of the same year it was again attacked and the Swiss guards massacred to a man. Napoleon, while first consul, made it his residence, and afterwards it became the imperial palace. In 1808 he began the northern gallery to communicate with the Louvre. After the restoration of the Bourbons it was occupied by the king and royal family. It was again captured by the mob in 1830, again occupied by a king in the person of Louis Philippe, and again mobbed in 1848, when the latter monarch was driven from the throne. A decree of the provisional government—which, however, was never enforced—transformed it into an asylum for invalid mechanics, and after the insurrection of June, it was used as a hospital for the wounded. In 1849 the annual exhibition of paintings was held in it, and when Louis Napoleon came into power he converted it to its original purpose, and such it continued until the downfall of the empire.

The extreme length of the facade was 330 yards; its breadth 36, but owing to the different periods of construction the architecture was by no means uniform. The columns on the lower story of the central facade were Ionic, those of the second, Corinthian, and those of the third, Composite. The buildings on each side of what was called the Pavilion de l'Horloge, consisted originally of a long gallery to the south and the grand staircase to the north, erected in the place of a similar gallery of the time of Louis XIV. Towards the garden vaulted arcades extended in front of these galleries from the central pavilion, forming

terraces on the top. The extreme pavilions were noticeable from their lofty windows, roofs and chimneys. That towards the Seine was called Pavilion de Flore, the opposite one Pavilion Marsan. The Empress Eugenie used the apartments in the former, which had previously been tenanted by Louis Philippe and Marie Antoinette.

An ante-chamber and hall led to what was once the cabinet of the ex-king, and where he signed his abdication. Then came a private study, a *cabinet de toilette*, bed chambers, etc. The Pavilion Marsan was likewise devoted to domestic purposes, and above were the rooms of the small army of servants and attaches employed about the palace. The state apartments alone were shown to visitors, and these were amply sufficient to satisfy curiosity—both in their extent and superb equipments. Entering the ante-chamber of the chapel one observed the beautiful ceiling which was brought from Vincennes, where it adorned the bed-chamber of La Reine Blanche. To the left of this was the theatre, having two tiers of boxes and a parquette, and capable of containing an audience of 800 people. A series of saloons profusely ornamented with gilt arabesques led to the chapel proper, which occupied the ground and first floor. It had a gallery and ceiling resting on Doric columns of stone and gilded. The *Salle de la Paix*, which was used for the state balls, was 140 feet long and 35 feet broad, and received light from ten windows looking into the court yard. The ceiling was supported by couples of engaged fluted columns, draped with ivy leaves gorgeously gilt. The panels contained immense mirrors, and over the mantel hung an Equestrian portrait of the emperor. Two colossal chandeliers of crystal and gilt bronze, presented to Louis Philippe by the king of Holland, flanked the entrance from the ante-chamber, and at the other end was a silver statue of Peace, voted by the city of Paris to Napoleon I after the peace of Amiens. Beside it were two marble columns supporting a pediment. Adjoining this splendid room was one even more splendid—the famous "Salle des Maréchaux." It occupied the two upper stories of the *Pavillon de l'Horloge*, and was crowned with a lofty quadrangular ceiling, richly sculptured and painted, round the base of which ran a gallery supported by a bold projecting cornice, except in the windows, where four colossal caryatides in gilt performed that office. On the walls over this gallery were inscribed, the names of the great battles fought under the first empire. Below were the busts of distinguished Generals and naval commanders, and on the panels were the portraits of the following Marshals of France: Berthier, prince de Neuchâton; Joachim Murat, King of Naples; Mouton, duke de Convegiano; Jourdan, Soult, Brune; Lannes, duke de Montebello; Mortier, duke de Trévise; Ney, prince of Moskowa; Davoust, prince d'Eckmühl; Kellerman, duke de Valmy; and Bessières, duke d'Ystrie. The furniture and curtains of the *Salle des Maréchaux* were green and gold, and on grand occasions it was dressed in gold. The throne faced the windows, and from it the visitor passed into the *Salle Blanche*. The carpets on this and the three adjoining rooms were of Gobelin manufacture, and cost 1,000,000 francs. Going through the *Salon d'Apollon*, which contained a painting and frescoes emblematic of Apollo, entrance was had to the *Salle du Trône*. The hangings here were of dark blue velvet, embroidered with gold. The throne faced the windows, and was surmounted with a canopy of the same, with the letter N in small medallions; the drapery depending from it being studded with bees, also embroidered in gold. The imperial chair stood on a plinth approached by three semicircular steps, and on the velvet drapery behind was an escutcheon with the imperial eagle surrounded by a wreath of oak and olive, and a helmet wearing the imperial crown. The "Salon de Louis XIV" was furnished with red damask and gold, and contained several valuable historical pictures. The "Galerie de Diane," or state dining-room, was 172 feet long and 32 wide, having six windows, between which hung eight paintings representing mythological subjects. To the right of the entrance was a bronze equestrian statue of Louis XIV, and at the other end a fine table made of Florentine mosaic. Behind these rooms was a suite which looked into the garden, and was reserved for the Emperor's use.

This sketch may present a shadowy resemblance of the material features of the Tuileries, but it is impossible to do justice to the long memories which overhung the lost palace like a majestic cloud. Frenchmen have torn from French history one of its choicest leaves, and no human art can ever restore it.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMES A. CLARK. HENRY W. CLARK

JAMES A. CLARK & SON,

TAILORS,

791 Broadway, opposite Grace Church,

NEW YORK.

KENTUCKY

HIGH SCHOOL,

FRANKFORT, KY.

E. M. MURCH, A. M., Principal.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION

will begin on

Monday, February 6th, 1871.

TUITION.

For Boys, \$100 per Session of 10 mos.

For Girls, \$75 per Session of 10 mos.

Payable half yearly in advance.

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It is the intention of the Board of Managers, and

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jan19-d&wt

BERKSHIRE SWINE FOR SALE.

I AM BREEDING AND HAVE FOR SALE

BERKSHIRE HOGS of all ages, the produce of

the best stock in this country and Canada, as afford.

All orders promptly attended to. For particulars

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WILLIAM H. BARBER,

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jan19-d&wt

BRIEFS neatly printed at Yeoman

Office.

## GENERAL LAWS

### OF THE

### STATE OF KENTUCKY,

Passed at the adjourned session of the

Legislature of 1869-'70,

Are now published, and can be had at the office of the

Kentucky Yeoman. Sent by mail, postage paid, up

on the receipt of

ONE DOLLAR.

### Cherokee Pills No. 2

These Pills are an unfailing

Female Regulator, intended for

special cases; those obstinate ones

where milder and cheaper medi-

cines fail.

They are composed of the most

active and powerful principles of

plants, roots and berries, so

highly concentrated that each

pill contains more medicinal

strength than any box or

bottle of ordinary dollar medi-

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powerful, yet so mild and pleasant

in their operation, that the most

feeble can take them with perfect safety.

Price, \$5 per box, sold by all Druggists.

All letters seeking information or advice,

will be promptly answered.

### Vegetable Cure

Cures all diseases caused

by self-abuse, viz: Syphilis,

gonorrhea, venereal disease,

loss of memory, universal

lassitude, pains in the

back, dimness of vision,

premature old age, weak-

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pale countenance, insur-

mountable consumption, and

all diseases that follow as a

consequence of youthful indiscretions.

Each package contains one bottle filled with

Sugar-coated Pills, and one vial filled with

Medicated Powders, sufficient to make one

half pint of injection; and one Syringe.

Price, \$5 per package, by mail, \$5 50.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

We desire to send our thirty-two page

pamphlet, entitled "Man and Woman as

Involuntaries," to every reader of this paper. Send

address, with Stamp to pay return postage,

and address as follows:

St. Louis Medical Association,

117 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

### Sold by Druggists

apr27-lyr

### S. V. PENCE,

ON THE FRANKFORT AND PLAT CREEK

has just completed his

New Saw Mill,

and takes this method of informing the community

at large that he is prepared to fill all orders. Partic-

ular attention is paid to long and heavy material

for Bridges, Warehouses, Railroads, and solicits an

equal patronage of Short Lumber. Laths can be

furnished in all quantities. All done at short

notice and at the lowest price.

apr10-ly

### \$1,000 REWARD.

For any case of Blind Bleeding

Itching, or Ulcerated Piles, that

Dr. Ding's Pile Remedy fail

to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles

and nothing else, and has cured cases of over twenty

years standing. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1 in

Laboratory, 142 Franklin street, B. A. Moore.

sep22-lyr

### CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHN R. HOOLE & SON,

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

BOOKBINDERS' STOCK,

TOOLS AND MACHINERY,

NO. 50 MAIN STREET,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

oct13-ly

Sept15-ly

CINCINNATI PAPER WAREHOUSE

CHATFIELD & WOODS,

Manufacturers and Wholesale

Paper Dealers

77 Walnut St., Cincinnati.

dec12 w&w

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,

(Main Street, between Front and Second)

CINCINNATI, O.

BOARD REDUCED

TO

\$2 PER DAY.

MRS. R. THURSTON Proprietress

My T. C. GARDNER has an interest in this house

from this date. April 2nd

R. THURSTON

apr20-ly

## MEDICAL.

### WARNER'S

### PILE REMEDY.

Warner's Pile Remedy has never failed (not even

in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind

Itching, or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted

should immediately call on their Druggist and get

Warner's Pile Remedy. It is especially for the

Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other

disease. It has cured many cases of over thirty

years standing. Price One Dollar. For sale by

druggists everywhere.

### DYSPEPSIA.

Warner's Dyspepsia Tonic is prepared expressly

for Dyspepsia and those suffering with habitual

Costiveness. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and

a splendid appetizer; it strengthens the stomach and

restores the digestive organs to their healthy state.

Weak, nervous, and dyspeptic persons should use

Warner's Dyspepsia Tonic. For sale by druggists.

Price One Dollar.

### COUGH NO MORE

Warner's Cough Balsam is healing, softening, and

expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses

in immediately relieving, and eventually curing,



# THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN

PUBLISHED BY

S. I. M. MAJOR.

## TERMS.

The Tri-Weekly Kentucky Yeoman is published every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at five dollars per annum, in advance. Money may be sent by mail or risk. The Weekly Yeoman is published every Friday, two dollars and fifty cents per annum, in advance. Liberal terms to Clubs.

## ADVERTISING:

Rates of advertising in Tri-Weekly: One square, first insertion..... 1 00 One square, each continuance..... 25 Rates of advertising in Weekly: One square, 10 lines nonpareil or less, 1 insertion..... \$1 50 For each subsequent insertion..... 50 For double column advertisements, or advertisements to occupy a fixed place, 50 per cent additional. Local notices, 50 cents a line each insertion. Liberal counts etc. can be made for large advertisements to be inserted more than once.

J. STODDARD JOHNSTON, Editor.

## DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

PRESTON H. LESLIE,  
Of Warren.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

JOHN G. CARLISLE,  
Of Kenton.

FOR AUDITOR,

D. HOWARD SMITH,  
Of Owen.

FOR TREASURER,

JAMES W. TATE,  
Of Franklin.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

JOHN RODMAN,  
Of Franklin.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

H. A. M. HENDERSON,  
Of Fayette.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE FROM FRANKLIN COUNTY,

HARRY I. TODD.

SATURDAY—JUNE 3, 1871.

Q We are content to let the action of the State Central Committee stand upon the statement of facts made in a late issue of our paper, which the Courier-Journal is pleased to style an unsatisfactory attempt at special pleading. We have differed with that paper so often upon various questions that it has ceased to be matter of surprise that we do not agree in this. But there are some points in the remarks of the Courier-Journal upon that article which we shall note briefly. For instance, the attempt is made to prevent our reference to the spirit in which the Committee accepted the criticism of those who differ from them, and are lectured as to the relations which the Committee is supposed to bear to the people. We think we understand that better than the Courier-Journal. The Central Committee is created by the highest form of sovereignty which the party can assume—a convention of unlimited powers. The Committee is charged with the organization of the party, with certain powers for the exercise of which they are responsible to the party, speaking in proper form. As to its being their duty simply to register the will of the sovereign people, this is simply absurd, as from the very nature of its duties it is frequently called on to act upon matters of party administration, upon which the popular will may be in error, and they cannot abandon their judgment for the clamor of a few newspapers sought to be palmed off for the popular will. We do not say that the present is such a case; but it differs only in degree, not in kind. A majority of the Committee have decided upon a line of action in a sphere within the limit of the powers granted them. They are called on to fill a vacancy in the ticket. They have the right to name the nominee or to designate how it shall be done by the party. There may be a difference of opinion as to the course the Committee should have pursued. We endeavored to give the grounds which led the majority to adopt their view. As to our individual opinion as a committee-man, it cuts no figure in this case, and cannot alter our ideas of duty to the party. Whenever the final decision of the Committee is announced, the voice of the minority is merged in that of the majority. The action of the Committee becomes law to everybody who recognized the use or binding force of party organization, and it is not left to the individual judgment of every member of the party to insist upon his own view as his rule of action. The Committee may decide wrongly sometimes. They do not claim infallibility; but such errors, when temperately treated, will right themselves. The way to do so, is not by abuse and raising the standard of revolt against the Committee, but to appeal to the will of the party to declare itself in the form prescribed. As to any charge, implied or expressed, that the Committee are endeavoring in the matter in question to secure the nomination of Col. Dawson or any one else over Major Grant, it is wholly gratuitous and untrue. We have for ourselves indicated our desire that Major Grant should be nominated by the process laid down by the Committee, as we doubt not he will be.

Q The Republican State Central Committee met in this city on Wednesday evening last, "merely to organize"—as would appear from the report in yesterday's Commonwealth, W. A. Meriwether was elected Chairman, and M. Boland, Secretary, with headquarters at Louisville. Gen Runkle's resignation as a member of the Committee was accepted. The selection of a candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, to take the place that Mr. Mobley wouldn't have, was deferred to the meeting next week—from which we infer that the Committee is to meet every week. "Other business relative to the campaign," says the Commonwealth, "was transacted, tending to promote the success of the party"—but hardly suitable for publication; at least, the Commonwealth fails to tell us exactly what that "business" was.

## LET THE TRUTH BE TOLD.

The Joint Select Committee, to inquire into the condition of the Southern States, are making quite a show of going to work in the right way. We have already noticed the proposed appointment of a Sub-Committee to travel through the South and investigate the state of affairs in person. And now, in addition to this, we see that the Committee has directed the Chairman to address letters to the officers of the States under investigation, "asking statements of their debts and of the rates and amounts of taxation at the present time; and to furnish copies of the laws creating said debts and fixing said rates of taxation; also requesting copies of the election laws now in force, and those which have been in force in said States, respectively, since the adoption of their present Constitution; with such other official documents as the Chairman may deem essential to this investigation." Under the last clause of these instructions the Chairman has very properly also requested to be furnished "the amount of the debts of the several States at the time of the adoption of their respective ordinances of secession; also, a statement giving the amount, rates, and subjects of taxation prior to the passage of said ordinances—stating, in cases where slaves were subjects of taxation, their valuation, and the subjects of taxation now, as well as the rates and amounts."

This circular, if properly and honestly responded to, will elicit a mass of information upon the subject of Radical rule in the South, that will astonish the world. It will show that wherever the Republican party has got control, it has, in every case, trebled the offices; quadrupled alike the taxes and the expenses of the State Government; and saddled every State with an enormous debt of many millions, with nothing to show for it but a ruined public credit, and a whole political party disgraced and demoralized with the open shame and confessed guilt of systematic stealing and wholesale public plunder. And it is to bring about this or a similar state of affairs in Kentucky that our people are now solicited to lend their suffrages to elevate the same party to power here, in the persons of Gen. Harlan and the rest of his colleagues on the Radical State ticket! Heaven forefend!

## FROM PARIS.

Most of the leaders of the Communist insurgents were either killed in battle or have been executed since the surrender. Piat is almost the only one who is reported to have escaped. A million and a half of francs (\$300,000) were found upon the body of one Matthies, an officer of the Commune. Another—that of Varlin—had 400,000. The court-martial for the trial of the insurgents has sentenced so many of them to death that "it has ordered the use of the maitreilieu in case of wholesale executions." We quote from the cable dispatches of Wednesday. "Many of those executed seemed to be perfectly crazy." A horrible account is given of thirty-three Communists, including seven women, being shot in a body. They were executed for being caught in the act of setting fire to public buildings and dwellings in Paris. Col. Guizot, with a command of 1,500 troops, superintended the execution, and six volleys had to be fired before all the incendiaries ceased to live.

A fusion has been formed between the Legitimists and the Orleansists, and now it is said that there are abundant signs of a speedy coup d'etat in the National Assembly to depose Thiers, overthrow the Republic, and summon the Count de Chambord, "Henry V." to the throne of France. *Per contra*, a violent anti-monarchical feeling prevails in the city, and is shared by all classes alike. A proposition to restore the Empire would also meet with the bitterest opposition of which Parisians are capable, and it is believed that there would be another and still more general insurrection, extending to all the cities of France, if the Republic were disturbed. In view of this state of feeling it is proposed to delay definite action as to the future form of government until order and harmony are restored throughout the nation.

Victor Hugo has been expelled from Belgium for the utterance of quasi Communist sentiments—or, rather a quasi apology for the insurgents. Speakers in the Belgium Chamber of Representatives call him an "intellectual malefactor," and accuse him of complicity with the crimes of the Commune.

It is said that many of the Paris insurgents were Englishmen. M. Dupanloup, the famous Bishop of Orleans, succeeds the murdered M. Darboy, as Archbishop of Paris. A society has been organized at Havre to prevent the resumption of intercourse between Frenchmen and Germans.

Nearly all the Paris newspapers have reappeared; the theatres and cafes are reopened; the omnibuses and cabs are running again; and Paris is making a powerful effort to resume its ancient gaiety.

Q The speeches of Mr. Beck are arousing the greatest enthusiasm among the people of the Green River country. Up to yesterday he had spoken at Elizabethtown, Bowling Green, and Russellville, having immense audiences at each place. At the two latter points he informed the people that the nomination of Gen. Harlan had been arranged at Washington, and that the consideration to be received by that gentleman for making the campaign is the appointment of Solicitor General, in place of Bristow, of Louisville, who is to succeed Akerman as Attorney General. And this is how and why the cat was made to jump after said cat had resolved to stay at home. The promise of "fat" promotion in the line of that very "plan of life" upon which he had "immovably" determined, caused this mighty Grimalkin to come forth from his own especial corner, to mew and caterwaul for the party over the whole State.

Q It is now a pretty well established fact, that all, or nearly all, the scamps occasionally playing "Ku-Klux" in two or three Southern States, at the present time, are bona fide white and black Radicals, who do so in order to make it appear that the Southern people are disorderly, hate the Government, and require the strong arm of military power to keep them down. And this is the key to the whole Radical game for 1871 and 1872.

## MR. BECK'S SPEECH AT ELIZABETHTOWN.

In our last issue we gave some choice extracts from Mr. Beck's speech at Elizabethtown. The rest of the speech is so good that we would not be justified in withholding it from our readers. The following, with what has already been published, will be found to contain the main points of the best political campaign speech that has been made in Kentucky for a long time:

## THE KU-KLUX BILLS.

Not satisfied with these encroachments upon constitutional liberty, a bill was drafted by Ben. Butler whereby the power was given to send soldiers to the polls, the army and the navy put at the disposal of the United States Marshal, and every officer put at his disposal and beck, whether that officer knew the cause to be insufficient, the motive an evil one, or whether it militated against his belief or conviction. Then came the protest from New York and Pennsylvania, to which was replied that the provisions of the bill were intended for the South, and the South alone. This bill subjected a man who should dismiss a negro servant from his employ for so-called political reasons to a fine of \$500. We urged that while they were thus engaged why not extend the law, why not make it a law, why not give him the same rights as the negro? Why not invest the white operative of Lowell, or Lawrence, or Lynn, or Manchester with the same privileges? The factories of Lowell, with their thousands of white operatives, are owned by not more than twenty-five or thirty men. From their flat there is now no appeal. For the operative dismissed for working in opposition to the expressed will of his employer there is nothing left but emigration, starvation, or retraction. Emigration, living as he does from hand to mouth, is impossible; starvation, with wife and little ones clinging haggard and wan to his arms, is criminal, however devoted to principle he may be, and retraction is all that is left to him, and, luckily, he must retract, not to manhood, lost to principle, and there is no appeal. Yet this amendment was refused by the men who would have placed this appeal in the power of his happier negro brother of the South. To retain its hold was alone the cause why this concession was refused.

Still they were not satisfied. They saw the South slipping out of their hands. They saw Missouri, with 50,000 disfranchised citizens, protest with an unequivocal voice against their policy. They saw State after State, despite the enforcement bill, wearying of their burdens and throwing off their shackles. Something had to be done, and, at the close of the last session of Congress, a bill was passed virtually denying the Southern States of Kentucky included, still in rebellion. Under this bill, commonly known as the Shellbarger bill, a citizen of Kentucky may be sent to the penitentiary for acts which in Indiana would be legal; yes, and even most laudable. Under its provisions my dismissed employee could send me to the penitentiary for the crime of desisting his services no longer, because his vote went in opposition to my wishes.

Then came the so-called Ku-Klux bill. Having the South completely in their power, they had done everything but piece distasteful power in the hands of the President, and this the Ku-Klux bill effected. It was their ultimatum, and was passed solely and because the President desired it. The House at first protested, it desired an investigation. And if that investigation had been made, the full story of the utterly and foully corrupt nature of Radical misgovernment in the South would have been ventilated. Tennessee, with its debt increased from thirteen millions to thirty-three millions; Georgia, under Bullock, treated the same way; every State in the South bankrupt. But they did not dare to wait for investigation. The President sent a message desiring the passage of the bill, and it was forthwith passed, endowing him with unlimited power. He is your master—more absolutely your master than ever were you to your former slaves. The latter had the right of appeal to the courts, while your right of appeal is denied by the provision "whenever in his discretion, etc. I say that the whole meaning of sending these troops to Kentucky, some of whom are stationed within sound of my voice, is to get the people used to the fact of their presence, and to have them at hand and ready for use.

## THE NEGRO MAIL AGENT AFFAIR.

Q Their action in the case of the mail agent was the index of their policy. Seizing upon the pretext of the insult by an unknown ruffian to the colored mail agent, it was urged upon the people that the transportation of free mails to and from the cities of Lexington and Louisville was unsafe, and from the 26th of January until just prior to the passage of the Ku-Klux bill, this was so firmly believed that it was not considered safe by over two thirds of the members of Congress, and honestly believed at that, that it was safe for a man to travel from one city to the other. I have often been asked in very connection if it was safe for a Republican to announce his principles in Kentucky, and I have known many men in Congress who would not dare, acting upon this belief, to get into a buggy at Maysville and ride to Frankfort. They were persuaded that this was the case, and not until the bubble was pricked and the deceit exposed were they amazed at its utterance. Whenever it suits the Government's purpose it can make an analogous case. Every postmaster in the South holds his place of condition of implicit obedience to the Postmaster General and will sign, on the least provocation, a certificate of disorder in his section, and so with the rest of the great army of officials. The people of the North will not discover the truth until too late. Therefore, I urge upon you do not give them the pretext.

## RADICALISM DISSECTED.

How can Gen. Harlan, how can any Kentuckian, join that party? In the beginning of the war I can see how they could consistently do it in view of all the protestations made. But how they can reconcile themselves to act now that its despotism is developed is incomprehensible. With ten or twelve States thrown into a territorial condition, with the power of the States overturned, how can they ask the people of Kentucky to support these successive acts of enormity? They ask you to stand by the administration—an administration that has been guilty of more encroachments, of more violations of liberty than furnished excuse for the revolution of the colonies of North America toward the mother country and that have handed down the name of George III. as King George the tyrant. If you desire proof, compare side by side the record of the Radical party for four years past with the Declaration of Independence. Yet in the very face of these facts you are asked to support the administration! If you vote as they wish you at the next August election, you vote to sustain all the legislative enactments, increased or diminished majorities are proportionally increased. If you fail to go to the polls, and your majority falls below that of the year before, or the year before that, it will be heralded to the world that Kentucky indorses the administration in its infamous measures. The majority in Kentucky must be sustained.

Gen. Harlan is a man of ability, and a gentleman, but, carefully dodging the question the Ku Klux bill, actually tries to make the people believe the party has been economical, and, further, asks how we are to improve upon their system of taxation. If they had even never violated the Constitution, their system of taxation ought to have condemned them, and it would now, had not the people been so called upon to support them. They obtained power, our average rate of taxation was 19 per cent, which they have increased to 18 in gold; they have, added to this, driven commerce from the ocean; and yet they say that the poor man is not taxed—that the rich bear its burdens. I say that the poor man is taxed more than the rich man. All necessities are the same to the rich and the poor, but I, who get ten dollars per day, have more dollars left after having bought a hat, which has cost you, who get but one dollar per

day, a day's entire labor, and leaves you nothing. You, therefore, suffer ten times as much as I do, and the poorer you are the more you are taxed. In Congress, some time since, the tax on the Bessemer steel rails was doubled. The steel went up, as a natural consequence, and it is demonstrated that the three firms having exclusive monopoly of this manufacture in this country have made ten millions per annum by its manufacture since. Now, how does this effect you? Your railroad men use these rails, they pay this double-price upon them, and charge proportionately higher rates for freight and travel. Therefore, with each load of corn you send to the city, and each time you go yourself, you pay your share of this tax. The taxes must come out of your pockets at last; you are the sufferers; everything you get costs you double-price, but you do not sell your grain for a cent more. It goes into foreign markets, where you have to sell as cheaply as the products of the pauper labor of Europe, and what you bring back in your then empty vessel is taxed from 60 to 120 per cent, lest it should come in conflict with some Yankee manufacturer. The arguments of Mr. Harlan are utterly fallacious. Why not tax the bond-holders; I introduced such a resolution into Congress, but it was voted down by a strict party vote, and the vote was due to the fact that there were seventy-five members of Congress at the time who were bond-holders. Twenty-one millions, sufficient to have eased the tax burdens of many thousands of poor men, could have thus been brought into the treasury at a tax of 5 per cent. a year.

## RADICAL CORRUPTION.

Thousands of millions are gone without a trace, and whose loss cannot be ascertained or explained. With the cessation of hostilities there was war material in the most profuse abundance stored in the different Government depots, besides mules, horses, and supplies. A great part of these were sold, and yet not a dollar of them has been accounted for. Secretary Boutwell acknowledged that the Department had squandered and lost in this way, yet a bill to require an account to be rendered of these transactions was tabled. The Army Department—and Prussia called the attention of the Secretary of State to the matter—sold five millions' worth of arms to the French Government, or to parties with the moral certainty that they were intended for the French Government, and when the proceeds? Boutwell confesses his entire and absolute ignorance as to their disposition. Just here let me pause to make a practical estimate of this sum. Should you load a ton to a wagon, it would take thirty-seven of the best pairs of horses you have to draw that load over the best turnpike in the State. With all this Congress is constantly making appropriations for military stores in these departments. Forty iron-clads, built at the expense of how many millions I know not, were sold (said to have been comparatively worthless), and no account has been rendered, or can be rendered, of the disposition of the proceeds. Boutwell doesn't know anything about it. But the country has a right to know where that money is, and who spent, and why it was spent. And the country has a right to know why its commerce has languished, and why we have not a decent ship at sea. On the breaking out of the European war American exports, depending upon foreign bottoms for transportation, suffered generally; English vessels monopolized the trade, and freight went up thirty-five per cent, and every dollar of that advance came out of your pockets. We are to-day, in fine, thanks to the policy of the party in power, as defenseless upon the ocean as the humblest nation upon the face of the world, and yet we talk about war. [Applause.]

You can't find a Department that is not rotten to the core. The Indian Department, for instance: it has been definitely shown that in making payments to the Indians not above 25 per cent. of the moneys appropriated ever reaches their hands. I, as one of the committee, know it to be true. Of one payment of \$299,000, agents claimed and received 75 per cent. of the sum; and yet the same Commissioner who winked at these frauds still holds his position. It was also shown, on the same investigation, that \$175,000 had been paid to a man from Pennsylvania for Indian supplies more than a Cincinnati firm had offered to contract for the same supplies, and more than the Government itself had previously paid for the same articles of supply. Yet, a vote of censure was never passed on the Commissioner who was guilty of this negligence or complicity. A curious instance in this connection occurs to me. A man who had received a contract to supply 12,000 cattle for the Indians only delivered 9,000, and that in spite of the inspection; and how do you suppose he did it? Why there was a big bill just beyond the place of inspection, and after the first 3,000 had been duly inspected and had gotten over the brow of the hill he quietly had them driven around three or four miles, brought them to the inspector as fresh cattle, and were actually so accepted. [Laughter.] Again, it is proven that an Indian agent was dismissed because he refused to sign a voucher for \$54,000 when he had received but \$12,000 in goods for equivalent.

Corruption in everything. This Tice meter for your distilleries has been found to be utterly worthless, yet it was made obligatory upon distillers to use them, and it is estimated that a million of dollars has been paid for them throughout the country, of which Kentucky has contributed \$100,000. These meters, it is said, cost \$300 apiece, and are sold from \$1,200 to \$1,800.

It is made obligatory to pay for these before leaving the shop. They have changed the locks on distillery doors four times within the last two years, and our distillers are now paying for locks costing \$150 apiece.

## A CORRUPT PRESIDENT.

They are paving all the public highways in and around Washington with the Seneca stone coming from a quarry above Washington, a one-third interest in which was given to President Grant to become a partner in the business. [Laughter.] But Mr. Grant and family have in the meantime grown rich on it. Yet they talk about economy. Corruption taints the very air, and its miasma pervades everything. Every body, almost everybody, is on the national Capital. It will not be long before the negroes themselves will find out that the taxes come out of their own pockets which were imposed by their putative friends.

## FALSE FRIENDS OF EMIGRATION.

They say, and it is a remarkable fact, that they are friends of the laboring man and favor emigration. There was never a law passed in all the time they were legislating for the negro which invited or encouraged emigration. When the Ku-Klux bill was passed it was moved on our side to insert the words before "previous condition or servitude," and many body, they tried to throw every embarrassment in its power around naturalization; and an emigrant might now live forty years in this country without having the means to prove his claims to citizenship. This profession of theirs is false on its very face. Their legislation is for the rich and for monopolies; they are striving for a centralization of power. They want to take the Supreme Court nominal body; they tried under President Johnson to make the executive power but a dead letter, but they found a master in General Grant, who will take possession of not only the country, but of Congress itself, and his venality and unscrupulousness and ambition will make him attempt the shackling of you, even though he does ease them with silk.

## CONCLUSION.

My colleague, Adams, after a fresh enormity of this kind in Congress one day, got furiously angry at the action of these Radicals. "Keep cool," said I. "They" he said, "have no reason to get angry, but I was a Union officer, and am partly responsible for this action." We must stop this mad career of revolution; we are on the verge of losing liberty, and there is but one remedy. I declared in Congress, that rather than vote to pay one dollar to carry out the provisions of the Ku-Klux bill before it was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, so help me God, might my right arm wither to the stump, but we will repeal that bill. [Enthusiastic applause.] Let, I say to its opponents, let them

stand until the Supreme Court has decided it unconstitutional. This is your remedy. Send representative men to Washington, preserve your phalanx solidly against the enemy, let not Kentuckians falter because some local interest may hinge upon the elections, nor rural for a man because of his eloquence or of his capacity for story-telling. Finally, I have to say that no man living, or who ever lived, could be trusted with Grant's power—not even the great Washington himself. It leads but to one result—the absorption of all the States into the great maelstrom in Washington. I beg of you on your own account; I beg of you for your wife, for she and I must go down with you; I beg of you to look at this from the great standpoint of the preservation of liberty.

## THE "BAYONET POLICY" TO BE ENFORCED.

The Washington correspondent of the Louisville Ledger telegraphed Thursday night as follows:

"The Ku-Klux bill is to be thoroughly enforced by the War Department. An order has been issued to commanders in the South to respond to all requests of the civil officers for troops, and internal revenue officers will apply directly to the department. The Secretary of War to-day, in reply to a request of a United States marshal, telegraphed an order for a movement of troops, but the details are kept secret. The bayonet policy is to be vigorously pushed to recover the Southern States. The Ku-Klux Committee met to-day, but did nothing except to hear letters read. Governor Scott and Willard Warner are to be examined."

## MARRIED.

On Tuesday, May 30th, in the Methodist Church at Flemingburg, Mr. WALLER ALLEN of Sharpsburg and Miss DYE ALEXANDER, daughter of Hon. J. M. Alexander, of Fleming county.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## SUMMER STOCK

AT

## Helms' Old Stand!

HAVING REFITTED THE STORE-ROOM on Main Street, I now offer to the citizens of Frankfort the following articles, which have just been received:

## A Full and Complete Assortment of HATS, CAPS, &C.,



## BOOTS AND SHOES, STATIONERY,

Books of all Descriptions, Notions, &c., &c.



SILK HATS, FELT HATS, STRAW HATS, YOUTHS' HATS, ALL STYLES; BOYS' HATS, ALL STYLES; CHILDRENS' HATS, ALL STYLES.

A few Youths' Prize Hats left; a Prize in every Hat guaranteed. A full line of new styles Ladies', Misses', and Childrens' Gaiters and Slippers. Gentlemen's Custom work: we have a splendid assortment, made to order; all of which I propose to sell as low as any other house here or elsewhere. We think it no trouble to show our Goods. Call in and see for yourselves.

JNO. T. GRAY, Agent.

## CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED COMMISSIONERS will receive sealed proposals on TUESDAY, THE 15TH OF JUNE, 1871, at the office of J. G. Dudley & Bro, for

Iron Stairway, Casing, Cast & Wrought Iron Ceiling and Bases, Cut Stone Steps, Sills, & Tiling. Carpenters' Work—Doors, Windows, Flooring, &c., &c. Painting Roof, Cornice, Gutters, and Iron Beams

## FOR THE STATE FIRE-PROOF OFFICES.

Specifications, Drawings, &c., can be seen at the office of C. S. Mergall, Architect. Payments will be made in drafts on the Auditor of Public Accounts, under an act of March, 1871. The right is reserved to reject or accept any or all bids.

Gov. P. H. LESLIE, D. M. BOWEN, A. W. DUDLEY, Commissioners Fire-Proof Offices.

FRANKFORT, June 1, 1871.—td

Louisville Ledger and Frankfort Commonwealth copy it.

WANTED—Agents and others, to sell the Wilson Lock-Stitch Family Sewing Machine, the best Machine in the world, and the only first-class Machine sold at the low price of \$45. Looks like the improved Singer. Is sold for one half cash, and the balance in 12 months. Send for illustrated circular and terms to Agents. Address S. F. SMITH, Special Agent, Ducker's Station, Ky. mar18-wk-m

## New Carriage Shop.

CARRIAGE AND LIGHT WAGON REPAIRING done in the neatest style upon short notice, and in reasonable terms.

J. L. BOHANNAN, South Frankfort corner of Shelby and Second streets—mar18-3m

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## FOR SALE.

## \$50,000 Worth of Real Estate.

My residence, on Broadway, now occupied by M. Saffell. Possession given on the first day of Sep. 1871. The MANSION HOUSE BUILDING. I will sell together, or I will divide to suit purchasers, as follows: No. 1. The store-room leased to A. Bachman, as shoe store, three stories high. No. 2. The store-room leased to Dr. Hall as drug store; three stories high. No. 3. The store-room leased to Jas. O'Donnell as shoe store, three stories high. No. 4. The store-room leased to B. Jacoby—occupied by Mr. Firestone; three stories high. No. 5. The store-room leased to B. Jacoby, cornering clothing store; three stories high. The private hall now occupied by Western Telegraph Company can be detached to this. No. 6. The store-room leased to Mr. Stanley as news depot, three stories high. No. 7. The store-room leased to Dr. Hatchitt as post-office. No. 8. The store-room leased to Southern Telegraph Company; three stories high. No. 9. The store-room leased to H. I. Todd, with private hall; three stories high. Also, 30 Cottages on the street leading from Prison entrance to the Kentucky River. For further information and price apply to

JOHN HALY.

N. B. If the last named Cottages are not sold by private sale on or before the 10th day of June, 1871, then I will sell same by public sale on Monday, June 10th, 1871. mar23-tf

JOHN HALY.

## R. D. MAHONE,

## MERCHANT TAILOR,

LEXINGTON, KY.,

WILL BE IN FRANKFORT REGULARLY once a month to exhibit a stock of the most elegant goods for Gentlemen's wear. Also to take measures and receive orders for all clothes that may be desired, to be made up in the latest fashion at his establishment in Lexington. Orders solicited and promptly attended to. His first visit will be about the 24th inst. Rooms at the Capital Hotel. ma 9-3m

JAS. D. FLYNN. N. J. LEONARD

## MARBLE AND STONE WORKS.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY announce to the public that they have opened a

Marble and Stone Yard, on south side of Main Street, below Todd's Warehouse, and are prepared to do all kinds of Monument and Tombstones in Italian and American Marbles. Cut stones for building purposes furnished on short notice. Persons desiring anything in our line would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere. FLYNN & LEONARD. apr18-3m

## SODA WATER

FROM

FIRST CLASS APPARATUS,

## Cream & Fruit Syrups,

AT

## AVERILL'S DRUG STORE.

The Presence and Patronage of the Ladies are particularly solicited. may20-tf

## 1871. 1871.

## SPRING IMPORTATION.

I AM NOW RECEIVING MY STOCK OF

## SPRING AND SUMMER

## DRY GOODS,

And will be in receipt of everything new every few days until the middle of June. For

## Variety, Style, and Cheapness,

It has not been surpassed in the last six years, embracing everything

## NEW AND DESIRABLE,

WHICH I CAN OFFER AT

## Greatly Reduced Prices!

3,000 yards Dress Goods, adapted to the present season.

2,00



SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1871.

## REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE—MEETING OF THE FRANKLIN COUNTY DELLEGATES.

The delegates to the 31st of May Democratic State Convention from Franklin county are requested to meet at the court house, in Frankfort, at 10 o'clock precisely, A. M., on Monday next, county court day, to cast the vote of this county for a candidate for Register of the Land Office, in pursuance of the order of the State Democratic Central Committee.

## THE CAMPAIGN.

GOVERNOR P. H. LESLIE, Democratic candidate for Governor, will address the citizens of Kentucky at the following times and places:

Cattlettsburg, Saturday, June 3d.  
Louisville, Monday, June 5th.  
Painville, Tuesday, June 6th.  
Prestonsburg, Wednesday, June 7th.  
Pikeville, Thursday, June 8th.  
Whitesburg, Friday, June 9th.  
Hazard, Saturday, June 10th.  
Mount Pleasant, Monday, June 12th.  
Manchester, Tuesday, June 13th.  
Boonville, Wednesday, June 14th.  
Jackson, Thursday, June 15th.  
Hazlegreen, Friday, June 16th.  
Saylesville, Saturday, June 17th.  
West Liberty, Monday, June 19th.  
Frenchburg, Tuesday, June 20th.  
Morehead, Wednesday, June 21st.  
Flemingsburg, Thursday, June 22d.  
Speaking to commence at 12 o'clock.  
General Jno. M. Harlan, the Republican candidate, is invited to attend.

The appointments heretofore made for Jno. Rodman and Wm. Brown, Democratic and Republican candidates for Attorney General, are revoked, and they will speak as follows:

Hopkinsville, June 14th.  
Madisonville, June 15th.  
Dixon, June 16th.  
Henderson, June 17th.  
Morganfield, June 19th.  
Marion, June 20th.  
Paducah, June 22d.  
Owensboro, June 24th.  
Franklin, July 3d.  
Russellville, July 4th.  
Bowling Green, July 6th.  
Glasgow, July 6th.  
Munfordsville, July 7th.  
Elizabethtown, July 8th.  
Litchfield, July 10th.  
Hogansville, July 12th.  
Lebanon, July 14th.  
Bardonia, July 15th.  
Springfield, July 17th.  
Harrodsburg, July 18th.  
Lawrenceburg, July 19th.  
Danville, July 24th.  
Somerset, July 26th.  
Monticello, July 27th.  
London, July 29th.  
Mt. Vernon, July 31st.  
Stanford, August 1st.  
Lancaster, August 2d.  
Richmond, August 3d.

## CARLISLE AND THOMAS—APPOINTMENTS FOR PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Hon. John G. Carlisle, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky, and Hon. George M. Thomas, Republican candidate for the same office, met in Covington on Thursday, and agreed upon the following joint appointments:

Falmouth, Tuesday, June 13th.  
Cynthiana, Wednesday, June 14th.  
Paris, Thursday, June 15th.  
Lexington, Friday, June 16th, at night.  
Winchester, Saturday, June 17th.  
Richmond, Monday, June 19th.  
Nicholasville, Tuesday, June 20th.  
Harrodsburg, Wednesday, June 21st.  
Danville, Thursday, June 22d.  
Standford, Friday, June 23d.  
Lebanon, Saturday, June 24th.  
Springfield, Monday, June 26th.  
Bardonia, Tuesday, June 27th.  
Shepherdsville, Wednesday, June 28th.  
Elizabethtown, Thursday, June 29th.  
Munfordsville, Friday, June 30th.  
Glasgow, Saturday, July 1st.  
Bowling Green, Monday, July 3d.  
Russellville, Tuesday, July 4th.  
Hopkinsville, Wednesday, July 5th.  
Madisonville, Thursday, July 6th.  
Henderson, Friday, July 7th.  
Owensboro, Saturday, July 8th.  
Hawesville, Monday, July 10th.  
Brandenburg, Wednesday, July 12th.  
Speaking at night at Lexington and at other places, to commence at 1:30 o'clock P. M., unless otherwise arranged by the friends of both parties.

Hon. James B. Beck will address the people at the following times and places:  
Hopkinsville, Saturday, June 3.  
Madisonville, Monday, June 5.  
Henderson, Tuesday, June 6.  
Owensboro, Wednesday night, June 7.  
Speaking each day at 2 P. M., except at Owensboro, at 8 P. M.

McCREEY IN THE FIELD.—Hon. Thomas C. McCreery will address the people on State and National politics at the following times and places—speaking each day at 2 o'clock P. M.:

Dixon, Webster county, Saturday, June 10th.  
Marion, Crittenden county, Monday, June 12th.  
Eddyville, Lyon county, Wednesday, June 14th.  
Murray, Calloway county, Saturday, June 17th.  
Mayfield, Graves county, Monday, June 19th.  
Clinton, Hickman county, Wednesday, June 21st.  
Blandville, Ballard county, Thursday, June 22d.

\*Southern Kentucky papers will please copy.—Owensboro Monitor.

The Democratic Convention which met in Shelbyville, on Monday, unanimously nominated Hon. Joseph P. Foree for the Legislature. Hon. Calvin Sanders, whose name had been used prominently in the canvass, having withdrawn. Judge Foree is an old wheel-horse of the Shelby Democracy, and will make an excellent legislator.

The crime-record of the Northern States grows redder and darker every day. The newspapers are literally filled with the details of murders, riots, and robberies, and yet we hear nothing of Mr. Grant's moving to enforce his Ku Klux bayonet bill in that quarter. O, no!—it must be applied exclusively to the South for Radical political purposes.

THE SALVIA FAIR.—The Salvia fair this year will begin on Tuesday, August 15th, and not September 15th, as was at first announced by mistake. Those of our exchanges which have given the latter as the day are requested to make the correction.

The crops on the line of the railroad between Frankfort and Louisville are looking remarkably well.

THE MILITARY HOP.—The hop given on Thursday night by the officers of the 4th U. S. Infantry at their camp over the river, was one of the most agreeable events of the season, in which it has been our good fortune to participate. The site selected for the purpose was admirably chosen, being on a kind of narrow-wooded island, cut off from the company camp-ground by a deep ravine, the river on the other side. Here, a tasteful pavilion, about thirty by fifty feet in dimensions, was erected with a substantial tongue and grooved floor, and handsomely decorated and lighted up. Near by were tents for ladies and gentlemen's dressing room, a large tent for the supper-room, and two other cosy tents opening towards the pavilion, from which one could step into them, and designed specially for those who wished to be somewhat retired from the busy throng, being named early as the flirtation tents. A temporary bridge connected the island with the mainland, its approaches and the surrounding trees being lighted up with picturesque effect. The evening, fortunately, was clear and pleasant, notwithstanding the very threatening aspect about sundown, which deterred a great many from going who would otherwise have been present. Notwithstanding this, there were a large number of ladies and gentlemen present, all of whom enjoyed themselves most agreeably. The music by a portion of the regimental band was excellent, and the floor was filled with joyous dancers from an early hour in the evening until nearly four o'clock in the morning. The supper was abundant and well served, it being accessible all the evening. The officers were unremitted in their polite attentions to their guests, and made every one feel at home. During the progress of the hop there was not the slightest incident to mar the enjoyment of the evening, and all present left regretting that, as with all sublimity things, the hop had to come to an end.

The Louisville Commercial of Thursday has an exhaustive editorial of a column and a half on the potato bug and how to get rid of it, which gives evidence of a talent for agricultural editorship deserving of culture. When not treating of politics the Commercial is always interesting, and always reliable. In the present instance it has proved the old adage, with a slight modification—in (potato) vino veritas.

The gay and festive gentlemen who edit Radical journals north of the Ohio, including, of course, the brilliant statesman of the Cincinnati Commercial, are quite "sarkastikal" not to say supercilious, in their remarks upon the result of the Milligan suit for damages for outrageous persecution for opinion's sake, imprisonment in the penitentiary, &c., during the war. An Indiana jury seems, gave only \$5 damages for the infamous official Ku-Kluxism practiced upon Milligan, and these very loyal, generous, and liberty-loving editors are exceedingly jubilant thereat. They forget, perhaps, that if they live long enough, their time to be laughed at, and crowded over, and mocked at in their calamity, will surely come! The mocker of to day is always the laughing stock of to-morrow. Poetical justice always hunts 'em up, and, sooner or later, downs 'em. Ah!

One P. B. Hawkins, who styles himself Lt. Colonel of the 11th Infantry and Kentucky State Guards, has published an "order" in the Lexington Statesman, directed to the soldiers and officers of the 11th Infantry in State troops of Kentucky, in which he gravely announces that the "time has come"—is now—when the soldiers and original Union men of Kentucky should be moving to their camp fields and rallying once again. This "order" has five "heads" and is plainly intended to revive the bitterest feelings of the war. One of them accuses the Democratic party of still cursing the old flag, and of entertaining the same feeling "that engendered the strife of '61 and called us to the tented field." Such "nonsense" is positively criminal, and ought to be repudiated by any party that pretends to be respectable.

R. C. Steele has on hand a supply of poplar, ash, and oak lumber, fencing plank, studding, &c., which he offers low for cash. Apply at his office. jun3 3t

The rain of Tuesday has proved to be general throughout the State, and will be of invaluable advantage to the crops. Immediately in this section it was ample for all purposes, without being excessive. To the south and west of us, however, in some localities, it caused quite a flood in the small streams, and led to a good deal of damage by washing the soil and prostrating the wheat. Salt River rose with unusual rapidity, and reached the rails of the bridge at Shepherdsville.

MORE RAIN!—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, another heavy but brief shower came tumbling suddenly down upon our already well-saturated hills and valleys, fields and forests. Men: That wonderful "clerk of the weather," the Chief of the Meteorological Bureau at Washington City, has now, for several months, foretold the state of the weather, every day, from 24 to 48 hours ahead, with singular certainty and precision, not missing it, that we remember, in a single instance. This is a triumph of modern science that will do to brag about. By means of it thousands of lives and millions of property will be annually saved.

FOUND.—On Main street, on Thursday a lady's bracelet, which the owner can get by calling on Henry Brown and paying for this notice.

Another terrible caving-in of a mine at Pitston, Pa., occurred a few days since, by which some twenty-odd miners lost their lives.

Attention is called to the advertisement of new goods at Helms' old stand.

## ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF KENTUCKY—THE BISHOP'S ADDRESS.

The Forty-third Annual Episcopal Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the State of Kentucky met in St. Paul's Church, Louisville, on Wednesday last, 31st May. The attendance upon this Convention was quite full—all the parishes in the State being represented by 60 clerical, and most of them by lay delegates. The first day of the Convention was devoted mainly to organization, and to a most interesting address or "charge," from the venerable Senior Bishop, B. B. Smith, of our city. This address is valuable as a historical and statistical document, and we extract as much of it as the crowded state of our columns will permit. The Bishop began by saying:

In a few months it will be forty-one years since, in obedience to the call of our Divine Master, I came to Kentucky. I had no idea of any work beyond that of the parish in Lexington, then the leading parish in the Diocese, except only as I might be called upon to co-operate with the General Missionary Society, one of whose secretaries I had been for some time. My information, however, with regard to the position and prospects of the Episcopal Church in Kentucky, and indeed throughout the whole region west and southwest of it, was so full and correct, that never in the whole course of my life have my spirits been so profoundly depressed under a sense of my unfitness for such a post, and the awful responsibilities of such a work, as during the first six months of my ministry in Lexington. Had the veil been lifted, and the scenes of labor, trial, and sorrow through which I have passed been shown me in a supernatural vision, I could not have suffered more, or been brought to a point of more profound humiliation and submission, or served with a higher or firmer resolve to venture all and suffer all at the call of Him who, having loved us and given Himself for us, is worthy of all.

It was natural—so natural, indeed, as to be unavoidable, that, so near the close of these forty years, and indeed of my long life, my memory should revert to all these scenes, and should endeavor to draw from them the subjects of what, in all human probability, will prove my last charge.

But before entering upon this less pleasing task, it will become us, with humble gratitude to Almighty God, to record what has been accomplished during these forty years by His undeserved blessing. It is but too common to pass to the credit of successive administrators the progress made during the period of their administration, whereas it has been owing to the operation of causes so various, and so little under the control of any one man, or any limited class of men, that the king, or president, or cabinet, or bishop whose fame is connected with that period may have retarded instead of accelerating the progress. In one marked instance, at least, in the church, progress was greater in our interregnum than ever before.

The statistics of any such period afford the readiest, but rough material, by which to judge of the rate of progress, such as the number of confirmations, of candidates for holy orders, of ordinations, of churches built, &c.

Total number of confirmations by the Senior Bishop	5,246
By the Assistant Bishop	1,870
Total	7,125
Candidates for holy orders	117
Of whom were ordained in or for the Diocese	69
Number of deacons ordained by the Senior Bishop	63
Number of deacons ordained by the Assistant Bishop	5
Total	74
Number of priests ordained by the Senior Bishop	53
Number of priests ordained by the Assistant Bishop	4
Total	57
Number of churches consecrated by the Senior Bishop	23
Number of churches consecrated by the Assistant Bishop	8
Total	31
Whole number in the Diocese (about)	35

The facts will stand out more strongly when presented in a way of contrast. There had been a few confessions in the Diocese during the two previous years, administered by Bishops Ravenscroft, Brownell, and Meade, amounting in all to about 200; and in 1832 there were but 3 church edifices in the Diocese—of which that at Danville was not yet finished—and only six clergymen, of which the Bishop was one. Now there are 30 churches and 45 clergymen, an increase of nearly 50 per cent. within the last five years.

The remainder of the Bishop's "charge" was devoted mainly to the following subjects: "Sunday Schools," "Candidates for Orders," "Influence, Duty, and Responsibility of the Laity," "Giving by System and on Principle," "A Cathedral Church," and "The Clergy." When speaking of candidates for holy orders Bishop Smith deeply regretted that so few had been native Kentuckians. He said:

Of the 117 who have been candidates for Holy Orders in this Diocese only 20 have been born and educated in Kentucky, and of these only 12 attained to Holy Orders, and the names of only three are found on the list of our working clergy this day. Dear Christian people, the fathers and mothers found in all our parishes! must not the fault be laid at our doors, that so few of our sons have devoted, and are devoting their lives, to this highest, noblest calling upon earth? May I not well exhort and implore you to double your watchfulness and diligence and redouble your supplications and prayers, that your own sons may be prepared to occupy the places of honor and usefulness in the Diocese now filled by the sons of strangers? But it belongs more especially to the clergy always to have an eye upon those young persons apparently designed by Providence, if only drawn by the Holy Spirit, for the work of the ministry, approaching them from time to time, not in a light and familiar way, but in favorable and sacred moments, turning their thoughts in this direction, and endeavoring to inflame their souls with divine aspirations after something far better than this poor world has to give.

The Bishop again urged upon the church the necessity for a Cathedral, or Bishop's Church. Many years ago, he discovered that "the largest, most wealthy, and influential of the Protestant denominations, was not gaining ground much, for want of a head and a centre, of cohesion and action"—such as a Cathedral Church would be; and, for thirty years he has been zealous in his efforts to bring about its establishment. He wound up this branch of his address, by giving it in charge to his successor in office, and to the clergy and laity of Louisville, "as the next great work, most worthy of their care, the establishment and endowment of such a church, connecting with it the revival of our school of the prophets."

The concluding charge to the clergy—being as the venerable prelate believes his last on earth—was most solemn and impressive. He charged them against giving any just ground for the impression which has got abroad, correctly or not, that they were a very exclusive set; and concluded by saying:

"Were it my last words in your hearing, I

should solemnly charge you, dear brethren, LOVE ONE ANOTHER!"

The second day's proceedings were mostly filled up with church business and the reading of a short address from Assistant Bishop Cummins, giving a detailed account of his labors and of the condition of the Diocese. During the year just closed, he made 57 visitations to parishes, found 36 corporations, confirmed 374 persons, delivered 195 sermons, and ordained 1 deacon and 2 presbyters, and consecrated 3 churches. Bishop Cummins also referred, in appropriate and feeling terms to the great responsibility of both clergy and laity for the moral and spiritual condition of the 300,000 people of color now living within the State of Kentucky.

Among the lay delegates attending the Convention were Senator Stevenson, ex-Gov. Meriwether, Col. S. B. Churchill, Hon. J. Proctor Knott, Hon. W. F. Bullock, and Wm. Cornwall—all of whom, except Messrs. Knott and Meriwether, were on Thursday appointed delegates to the general Convention from this Diocese.

## OHIO POLITICAL NEWS.

On Thursday, June 1st, the Democrats of Ohio held their State Convention at Columbus—Hon. George H. Pendleton presiding—and nominated Gen. George W. McCook, for Governor; and Samuel F. Hunt, for Lieutenant Governor. The "Vallandigham platform" as it is called, was adopted in a modified form. It was rumored at Columbus, after this action of the Convention, that "Judge Olds, and Messrs. Hard, Welsh and others, would probably call another Convention"—"not being inclined to swallow the platform adopted"—and that "this move, if carried out, would be a formidable one." Referring to the Ohio Convention and the platform, the Louisville Ledger says:

The resolutions are evidently the result of a compromise, and no doubt the action of the Convention was the wisest thing which could have been done, in view of the necessity for perfect harmony in the party. The Vallandigham platform was adopted in a modified form. The amendments accepted as accomplished facts; but with a construction which will render them harmless. Mr. Pendleton was President of the Convention, and his financial policy adopted. In addition, General George W. McCook was nominated for Governor, and Samuel F. Hunt for Lieutenant Governor. The Vallandigham platform, as it is called, was adopted in a modified form. It was rumored at Columbus, after this action of the Convention, that "Judge Olds, and Messrs. Hard, Welsh and others, would probably call another Convention"—"not being inclined to swallow the platform adopted"—and that "this move, if carried out, would be a formidable one." Referring to the Ohio Convention and the platform, the Louisville Ledger says:

General Buford's stable left last Saturday evening for New York, to engage in the races at Long Branch, Jerome Park, and Saratoga. Harper's, and McGrath's, and Ward's left on Monday afternoon, Thompson's left Tuesday.

Hon. Wm. Lindsay.—We call attention to the communication in another column of "First District." It will be seen that the time has come when the claims of the district will be recognized if the district will unite on Judge Wm. Lindsay for the United States Senate. We endorse all our correspondent says as to the ability of Judge Lindsay. He would make a Senator that would command the respect of the country and of his brother Senators. By his commanding ability, his generous and kind disposition he has won the regard of all who have had the pleasure of meeting him. We believe with our correspondent, that if the first district will unite on Lindsay he can be elected Senator without doubt. We think it would be well for our people to canvass the matter.

Judge Joseph P. Foree.—We place upon the Democratic ticket the nominee of the late county convention. The precinct elections upon Saturday having shown a majority in favor of Judge Foree, Col. Sanders, with that patriotic devotion to Democracy that has always characterized him, declined to allow his name to go before the convention, withdrawing in favor of his competitor. Judge Foree, the nominee, is too well known to require an extended notice. His Democracy is of the time-tried, old-fashioned nature that does not shrink from the most rigid scrutiny. He has been a faithful worker in the cause, and it is fitting that he should be rewarded. Should the Radicals have the temerity to put forth a candidate against him, they will find in Judge Foree an opponent thoroughly equipped to do battle for the pure principles of Democracy.—Shelby Sentinel.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Builders, Carpenters, or Others.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY either of the undersigned or architect on or before the 10th day of June, 1871, for the following work, to be done in erecting a Church at Frankfort, Ky., each trade separately, viz:

Brick and Bricklaying—Labor and Material.  
Carpenters' and Joiner's Work—Furnished and put up.  
Plasterers' Work.  
Wrought and Cast Iron Work.  
Cut-Stone Work.  
Tinners' or Galvanized Iron Work.  
Painting and Glazing, and such other Artificers' work enumerated in the Specifications and shown on the Drawings at the Offices of

John Andrewartha, Architect, Louisville, or James Judley & Bro., Frankfort, Ky., at whose offices further information can be obtained.  
We reserve the right to accept or reject any or all the bids.  
A. W. DUDLEY,  
THOMAS S. P. BROWDER,  
Building Committee.  
may23-td.

House and Lot for Sale.

I WILL SELL MY LOT, ON WHICH THERE IS a Blacksmith Shop and Tenant House, on Main Street, near State Arsenal, on reasonable terms. Apply at Law Office of Major & Jett.  
jul-3t W. L. JETT.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW LIVERY AND SALE STABLE.



TRIPLETT & GIBSON, HAVING COMPLETED their new Livery Stable on A. D. Street, opposite Capital Hotel, are prepared to furnish the citizens of Frankfort and the public generally with

Carriages,  
Buggies,  
Spring-Wagons,  
and Saddle-Horses.

Our drivers are careful and polite; and we are ready to wait on all customers day or night, and our charges shall be as reasonable as any in the city. We are prepared to board Horses by the day, week, or month; and we will buy and sell Horses on commission.  
may3-2m

TRIPLETT & GIBSON.

Shells! Shells!

10 BLS. SHELLS, SUITABLE FOR WALKS and ornamental purposes. For sale at the Grocery of  
H. R. WILLIAMS,  
ma30-3t South Frankfort.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
Hardware House.

WM. DAVIS,

MAJOR HALL BUILDING,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

30,000 lbs Iron, Steel, & Nails of best brands, bought before rise, for sale low.

2,000 lbs. celebrated Phoenix White Lead, direct from factory, commonly called "Eagle."

30 bbls. assorted Oils and Painters' material. Paints mixed to order.

2,500 lbs. dry Paints and Colors in Oil, &c.

7 bbls. New Jersey Varnishes, A No. 1.

Stock of Paint and other Brushes.

150 bbls. Lime, Cement, Plaster Paris, and White Sand.

100 bushels Canadian Hair.

10,000 Bolts Wall Paper.

New Philadelphia Styles. I trim same, free of cost, ready to hang.

100 boxes 1st quality New Albany Window-Glass, single, double, and triple. All sizes furnished and cut any shape [free].

Looking-Glasses and Plates, all at low rates.

Sash, Doors, and Shutters, a full assortment.

Agent for the Aetna Reaping and Mowing Machines,

Plows, Double Shovels,

Horse Rakes, Cultivators

and Hand Power Lawn Mowers, and Harvesting Goods.

A FINE SELECTION

OF  
MECHANICS' TOOLS ALWAYS ON HAND.

Call on me, and you won't call anywhere else.

WM. DAVIS.

STORE HOUSE.

JOHN KIERNAN HAS FACILITIES FOR storing a large quantity of

Whisky or Other Merchandise,

And offers the same to the public at a reasonable rate of charge.  
may23-3m

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.  
WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that LEMUEL BOGGS stands indicted in the Muhlenburg Circuit Court with the murder of W. H. Rice, on 31st December, 1869, and is now a fugitive from justice, going at large.

Now, therefore, I, PRESTON H. LESLIE, Acting Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of said LEMUEL BOGGS, and his delivery to the jailer of Muhlenburg County.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, the 23d day of May, A. D. 1871, and in the 79th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: P. H. LESLIE.

SAMUEL B. CHURCHILL, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.  
Is about 35 years old; 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; weight about 70 pounds; dark complexion, black hair; gray eyes; small portion of the first finger on the right hand, including a portion of the finger-nail, cut off; slightly stooped; heavy chest, and well muscled.  
may23-3m

Rye Wanted.

WANTED TO PURCHASE A FEW THOUSAND Bushels Good Rye, for which the highest price will be paid by

J. B. DALLAM, Cashier.

## OFFICIAL.

Proclamation by the Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

To the Sheriff of Kenton County, Greeting:  
WHEREAS, a vacancy exists in the Twenty-fourth Senatorial District, composed of the County of Kenton, in the State of Kentucky, caused by the resignation of Hon. JOHN G. CARLISLE. You are therefore commanded to cause notice to be opened at the several places of voting in said County of Kenton, on MONDAY, the 13th day of JUNE, A. D. 1871, for the purpose of electing a qualified person to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation aforesaid, and to return therefor to the Secretary of State, according to law.

In Testimony Whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent and the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 10th day of May, A. D. 1871, and in the 79th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: P. H. LESLIE.

SAMUEL B. CHURCHILL, Secretary of State.

ma15-td

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that A. D. BROWN stands charged with the murder of Handy Solomon, in Trigg county, on the 17th October, 1870, and is now a fugitive from justice, going at large.

Now, therefore, I, PRESTON H. LESLIE, Acting Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of said A. D. BROWN, and his delivery to the jailer of Trigg County.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 17th day of May, A. D. 1871, and in the 79th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: P. H. LESLIE.

SAMUEL B. CHURCHILL, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.  
Brown is about 25 years old; 6 feet 4 or 5 inches high; light complexion; fair hair; shows his teeth in talking; teeth uneven and rough; stoops or leans forward in walking or standing.  
may13-3m

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that a party of armed and unknown men forced open the Jail of Franklin county on the night of the 24th February, 1871, and released therefrom Thompson Scroggins, charged with murder, and are now fugitives from justice, going at large.

Now, therefore, I, PRESTON H. LESLIE, Acting Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension and conviction of said parties above named, and their delivery to the jailer of Franklin county.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 11th day of May, A. D. 1871, and in the 79th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: PRESTON H. LESLIE.

SAMUEL B. CHURCHILL, Secretary of State.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that JOHN DAVIS stands charged with the murder of Ben. Davis, in Calloway county, on 20th of April, 1871, and is now a fugitive from justice, going at large.

Now, therefore, I, PRESTON H. LESLIE, Acting Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of John Davis, and his delivery to the jailer of Calloway county.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, the 5th day of May, A. D. 1871, and in the 79th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: PRESTON H. LESLIE.

SAMUEL B. CHURCHILL, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.  
John Davis is 24 years old; 5 feet 5 inches high; blue eyes; light complexion; sandy hair.  
may9-3m



# THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

Crop Prospects of the Cotton States.  
[From the Savannah Republican, May 30.]

It may not be wholly uninteresting to our readers to give the result of careful observation made in the course of a recent hasty trip through the States of Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi.

In Georgia we are convinced that a less area is planted in cotton than was in 1870, especially in the southern and middle portions of the State, which are most productive of the staple. In the northern section quite as much has been put in as in 1870, though everywhere the plant is backward in its growth and sickly in its appearance. The recent cold and wet weather has either killed outright or seriously damaged the crop, and we have no thought of its reaching that of last year by at least a fourth or fifth. Everywhere an increased breadth has been planted in grain, and with anything like a fair season the production of breadstuffs will be abundant. In Cherokee, Georgia, where the wheat crop promised well a few weeks ago, it has been almost entirely destroyed on all the low and level lands by the rust, and we have no thought of over half a crop will be made in that section.

In Tennessee, North Alabama, and North Mississippi the reduction of cotton is even greater than in Georgia. It is a rare thing to see a cotton field on the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, while last year nearly the whole of that splendid country was devoted to the staple. Corn now prevails everywhere, and the crop bids fair to be most abundant. Intelligent planters informed us that the same state of things existed off from the road, the experience of the present season having thoroughly disgusted the people generally with a redundant cotton crop. Throughout all that section the crops of all sorts are in a bad condition as to culture. The entire spring has been so wet that the greatest difficulty has been experienced in both planting and working, and the rains still continued.

In the Mississippi Valley, on the Arkansas and Red Rivers, the same unfavorable condition of things exists, if not to a worst extent. The whole country is flooded, and planting of every kind is exceedingly backward. It is feared that the waters will not subside and the earth become dry enough in time to make anything like an average crop. We heard nowhere a higher estimate of the crop of the present year than three millions of bales, and our own observations do not justify us in putting it beyond that figure. One additional fact is worthy of notice—commercial fertilizers have been sparingly used the present season throughout the South. This, of itself, would effect a material reduction of the crop, even were the same breadth of land in cultivation.

Upon a survey of the whole field, so far as we have been able to compass it, we are convinced of two things, viz: That the crop of cotton will fall far short of that of last year and the crop of corn be among the largest ever raised in the cotton States.

**Manufacturers and Tariff.**

Honest manufacturers begin to see there are two sides to the protective policy, and that even if it enriches the manufacturer for a season, the policy may be so onerous as to create a ruinous competition at home, and also that, in the long run, living upon the Government is neither safe nor pleasant. A reasonable free trader does not object—certainly not at present—to customs for revenue, and all the advantages for home manufacturers incident to pure revenue duties. They hold, that beyond revenue for the support of Government, no taxes on imports ought to be imposed, and that all deficiencies should be met by direct tax. They favor the interests of manufacturers in common with all other interests, but they are opposed to a tariff that pays more to monopolies than to Government. Mere protective duties are a tax upon the many for the support of the few—upon the legion of consumers, to aid a thousand or two of manufacturers. It is, therefore, an onerous and odious tax against the great body of the people, is against the interests of trade and Government, and places us at great disadvantage. France, England, Germany, Belgium live, with all their manufactures, without protection. Indeed, they build our ships, carry our cotton, flour, pork, cheese, etc., while our home policy compels us to pay about two prices for all we eat, drink, and wear. To this we object, while at the same time we would encourage manufacturers, mechanics, commercial men, and agriculturists, but not one pursuit at the expense and injury of the others.

New England lost her commerce by the embargo, and took to manufactures, and we are glad to see that there are men now here who see that protection is not the best policy, even for manufacturers. By Radical policy we have now lost our shipping interest, but it is hoped that a better policy will be adopted, whereby it will be restored, and our commerce, as well as all other interests, may be rendered more prosperous.—Maine Democrat.

**GENERAL EARLY'S ADVANCE ON WASHINGTON.**—In the last Southern Magazine, General Jubal A. Early publishes an account of his advance upon Washington in the summer of 1864, in reply to the criticisms of J. Estlin Cooke, in his Life of Lee. It is a very lengthy paper, and full of interest to the student of strategic operations, but we can only find room for the closing paragraph, which is aimed at the newspaper generals and street-corner critics, and is a telling shot from one who suffered much injustice at their hands:

"It was a great misfortune that we who had commands in the field when we were fighting to be done did not always have at our elbows as mentors, some of those who have undertaken to write histories since the close of the war, to remind us of our little shortcomings and to hold up our hands occasionally when from fatigue they dropped. Perhaps many an error which they can point out so clearly might have been avoided. At any rate, we could have had the satisfaction of getting them under fire occasionally, and then—there might not have been so many histories and biographies. It was another great misfortune that the war could not have been fought by firebrand generals, with paper pellets instead of leaden bullets and iron shells and balls, for then doubtless it would have been brought to a happy issue; but alas! this could not be."

"There is another class of critics that I sometimes hear of—persons who were in Washington and Baltimore during the whole war, and are now rampant Confederates, and can tell how General Lee blundered at Gettysburg, and how I failed to capture Washington and Baltimore for want of a little energy. I have heard of those who say I had only to march right in, when I would have been received with open arms and joined by troops of friends. It would have been very consoling to me if only a few of them had opened their arms before I got in, or had come out to give me the welcome intelligence and pilot me in. If things were as propitious as they represent, why did not our friends rise and open the gates to us? But they let me come and go, and they made no sign, and they must pardon me if I am a little incredulous."

"We notice from our exchanges, that the fly is playing sad havoc with the young tobacco plants in various portions of this State and Northern Tennessee. Sprinkle your tobacco beds with meal or bran; this will attract the birds, and they will destroy or drive away the fly."—Uniontown Democrat.

"True joy is a serene and sober motion; and they are miserably deceived who take laughing for rejoicing. The seat of it is within, and there is no cheerfulness like the resolutions of a brave mind, that has fortune under its feet."

"The liberal mind is of no sect; it shows to sects their departures from the ideal standard, and thus retains pure religion in the world."—Alcott.

## OFFICIAL.

### Proclamation by the Governor

\$900 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that WILLIAM HOPKINS, WILLIAM MARTIN, and ALFRED NICHOLS are indicted in Lyon Circuit Court for murder of James Stills, and are now fugitives from justice, going at large. Now, therefore, I, PRESTON H. LESLIE, Acting Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, each, for the apprehension of Wm. Hopkins, Wm. Martin, and Alfred Nichols, and their delivery to the jailer of said county.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, the 20th day of March, A. D. 1871, and in the 79th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: P. H. LESLIE.

S. B. CHURCHILL, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

Wm. Hopkins—5 feet 10 inches high; weighs 150 pounds; light hair and blue eyes; 28 years old.

Wm. Martin—6 feet high; weighs 175 pounds; dark hair and eyes; 40 years old.

Alfred Nichols—6 feet high; weighs about 150 pounds; black hair and eyes; 28 years old.

mailed 3m

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that JOHN SINGLETON stands indicted in Lyon Circuit Court for the murder of Clementine Singleton, and is now a fugitive from justice, going at large. Now, therefore, I, PRESTON H. LESLIE, Acting Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of John Singleton, and his delivery to the jailer of Lyon county.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, the 20th day of March, A. D. 1871, and in the 79th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: P. H. LESLIE.

SAMUEL B. CHURCHILL, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

John Singleton—5 feet 8 inches high; weighs about 150 pounds; yellow hair; blue eyes; 28 years old.

mailed 3m

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that JOSEPH ADAMS killed a man named Henry, in each county, and is now a fugitive from justice, going at large. Now, therefore, I, PRESTON H. LESLIE, Acting Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of said Adams, and his delivery to the jailer of Bath county.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, the 17th day of March, A. D. 1871, and in the 79th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: P. H. LESLIE.

S. B. CHURCHILL, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

Joseph Adams—Age 40 years; 5 feet 10 inches high; scar on right jaw, about two inches, extending up to the corner of his mouth; weighs about 180 or 190 pounds; a blacksmith.

mailed 3m

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that THOMAS LANSDALE stands indicted in Gallatin Circuit Court for the murder of John H. Lillard, and is now a fugitive from justice, going at large. Now, therefore, I, PRESTON H. LESLIE, Acting Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of said Thomas Lansdale, and his delivery to the jailer of Gallatin county.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, the 14th day of March, A. D. 1871, and in the 79th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: P. H. LESLIE.

S. B. CHURCHILL, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

Ware is about 5 feet 10 inches high; grey eyes; light hair and whiskers; long slim nose; is stout-shouldered when walking.

mailed 3m

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that WILLIS DAWSON shot Solomon Wingfield (col.) in Woodford county, 4th March, 1871, and is now a fugitive from justice, going at large. Now, therefore, I, PRESTON H. LESLIE, Acting Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of Willis Dawson, and his delivery to the jailer of Wood county.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, the 14th day of March, A. D. 1871, and in the 79th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: P. H. LESLIE.

S. B. CHURCHILL, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

Dawson is about 29 years of age; light brown hair; light eyes; fair complexion; 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; weighs about 160 pounds; occupation "post-and-railer."

mailed 3m

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$900 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that JOHN E. HATCHETT, EDWARD B. HATCHETT, and SAMUEL HICKSON stand indicted in Washington Circuit Court with the crime of rape, and are now fugitives from justice, going at large. Now, therefore, I, PRESTON H. LESLIE, Acting Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS each for the apprehension of John E. Hatchett, Edward B. Hatchett, and Samuel Hickson, and their delivery to the jailer of Washington county.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, the 22d day of March, A. D. 1871, and in the 79th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: P. H. LESLIE.

SAMUEL B. CHURCHILL, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

John E. Hatchett—aged 28 years; 5 feet 11 inches high; weighs about 150 pounds; sandy hair and whiskers; fair complexion; blue eyes; speaks as though he had some obstruction in his nose.

Edward B. Hatchett—aged 26 years; 5 feet 11 inch high; weighs about 155 pounds; light hair and blue eyes; fair complexion; has his right arm amputated above the elbow; and is plainly marked with small-pox.

Samuel Hickson—aged 18 years; 5 feet 8 inches high; weighs about 130 pounds; has light hair and deep blue eyes; quick to speak when spoken to, and has a long tone to his voice.

mailed 3m

JOB WORK neatly executed at Kentuck Yeoman Office.

## GROCERIES, &C.

### NEW FIRM!

A. L. McKEE having purchased the interest of W. H. GRAY, or the firm of

GRAY & WALCUTT,

The firm will be known as

Walcutt & McKee,

Who will conduct the business at the old stand. We

invite an inspection of our stock, and pledge ourselves

to sell at as

LOW RATES

As they can be bought any

where in the city. We will

always keep on hand a choice

and well-selected Stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES

Give us a call.

WALCUTT & MCKEE.

2 tf

M. E. JETT.

New Hardware & Grocery Store

St. Clair Street, near the Bridge

Has opened, and offers for sale, at the

LOWEST PRICES

AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

BUILDER'S HARDWARE,

TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY.

HORSE SHOES, NAILS.

And such articles as are usually kept in a

FIRST-CLASS HARDWARE STORE.

Also a full assortment

Family Groceries.

SUGAR,

COFFEE

SPICES,

TEA, &C.

He keeps constantly on hand,

Flour of the Best Brands,

MEAL, BRAN, AND SHIP-STUFFS.

dec 1-t.

NEW GROCERY

L. W. GLORE,

HAVING bought out John W. Bartlett, has filled up his stock, and now has a large and well-selected assortment of

Family Groceries,

which he will sell at very low figures for cash.

In addition to his Grocery Stock, he will keep a full supply of

Baker's Bread, Confectionaries, Nuts, Fruits

&c. Also Fresh Meats, Fowls, and Vegetables of all kinds.

dec 1-t.

COAL! COAL!

BLACK & CHINN,

AT THEIR OLD STAND, HAVE NOW A FULL

supply of

KENTUCKY RIVER,

CAMPBELL'S CREEK,

PEYTONA, CANNEL, AND

PITTSBURG COALS,

That they are selling at the very lowest market rates.

HORSE and JACK bills printed at Yeoman Office.

## RESIDENTIAL.

T. N. & D. W. LINSEY,

ATTORNEYS, FRANKFORT,

WILL PRACTICE IN COURT OF APPEALS, and Circuit and District Courts of the United States for the State of Kentucky; in the Circuit Courts of Anderson, Shelby, Henry, Franklin, Woodford, Owen, Scott, and Grant, and takes collections for any part of Kentucky.

Office corner of Main and St. Clair streets, dec 1-t

JNO. & J. W. RODMAN,

Attorneys at Law,

FRANKFORT, KY.,

WILL practice in the counties of Henry, Oldham, Trimble, and Shelby, and in all the Courts at Frankfort.

L. HORD,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

Frankfort, Ky.

PRACTICES IN THE COURT OF APPEALS, Federal Courts, and the Circuit Courts of this State, and adjoining counties, and takes collections for any part of this State.

dec 1-t

LEE & RODMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

No. 6, Court Place, Louisville, Ky.,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE UNITED STATES and State Courts held in the city of Louisville, except Jefferson Circuit Court, in the Courts of the counties of Henry, Spencer, Shelby, and Oldham, and Court of Appeals at Frankfort, dec 1-t

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, R. T. DUNNETT, C. M. BRIGGS

Late Governor of Ky.

BRAMLETTE, DURRETT & BRIGGS,

ATTORNEYS

AND

COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Office at 105 east side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson sts.,

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

THE ABOVE LAW FIRM, COMPOSED OF EX-Governor Thomas E. Bramlette, R. T. Dunnett, and C. M. Briggs, will practice in the following named courts in Louisville: the Louisville Chancery Court, the Jefferson Court of Common Pleas, the Jefferson Circuit Court, the United States Circuit Court, and the United States District Court, in which last-named Court matters in bankruptcy are adjudicated. They will also give particular attention to cases in the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Ky.

Special arrangements have been made for the collection of debts not only in Louisville, but throughout Kentucky, Tennessee, and other Southern States. With reliable correspondents, selected with the utmost care from among the best lawyers at all points for which business is undertaken, speedy collections and prompt remittances are assured. We have moved our office to No. 105, on the east side of Fifth street, nearly opposite to the court-house.

dec 1-t

G. W. CRADDOCK,

S. F. J. THABUE

CRADDOCK & TRABUE,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS

FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, the Federal Court, and in the Circuit Court of the county of Franklin.

G. W. CRADDOCK will continue his practice in those counties in the Circuit which he has heretofore been in the habit of attending, and will give special attention to cases in the Court of Appeals, and will also give particular attention to the preparation and management of cases in the Kentucky Circuit Court, and in all other courts held in the county of Franklin and city of Frankfort.

Office over John M. Holmes' boot and shoe store on Main street.

dec 1-t

P. U. MAJOR

WILL PRACTICE REGULARLY IN THE Circuit Courts of Henry, Trimble, Boone, and Gallatin counties, and in the Circuit Court of Carroll county, in conjunction with W. M. Fisher, Carrollton, and also in the Owen Circuit Court in conjunction with H. P. Montgomery, of Owen County.

dec 1-t

DR. W. B. CONERY

RESPECTFULLY TENDERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO THE PUBLIC.

FRANKFORT, KY., March 10, 1871—1tf

DR. WAGGENER

RESPECTFULLY TENDERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO THE PUBLIC.

FRANKFORT, KY., Oct 22, 1870—1tf

NEW BACON.

BAKON

L. TOBIN

HAS for sale an excellent article of New Bacon

which he will sell at Louisville prices. He asks friends and customers to call and examine it.

dec 1-t

FRANKLIN COUNTY LAND

FOR SALE.

DESIRING TO CHANGE LOCATION, I WILL sell the land on which I now reside, situated on Kentucky river, 2 1/2 miles from Frankfort, 1/4 mile from Frankfort and Lawrenceburg Turnpike, 1/4 mile supposed to contain

225 ACRES,

100 acres cleared, the balance in wood land and grass; a comfortable house, containing five rooms, a hall, stairs, smoke and ice-house, and other necessary out-buildings, with a small orchard and other fruit. Terms easy. Address:

Farmdale Post-office, Franklin county, Ky.

dec 1-t

O. F. C.

Hand-Made Sour-Mash Whisky,

For Use of the Family and the Druggist.

ITS PURITY AND SUPERIORITY (SO WELL known and appreciated in this community) is particularly commended for the above uses.

dec 1-t

E. H. TAYLOR Jr.

DANIEL BOONE DISTILLERY,

Frankfort, Ky.

LEWIS CASTLEMAN,